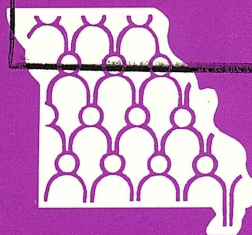


FEB 01 2000

# Missouri Census Update



Missouri State Census Data Center, Missouri State Library

Fall 1999

## Census Bureau director attends Springfield opening

**D**r. Kenneth Prewitt, director of the Census Bureau, participated in the official opening of the local census office in Springfield, Missouri on October 19. In his personal drive to help people across the nation understand the significance of Census 2000, Prewitt is emphasizing the importance of treating the upcoming census as a "civic ceremony," one that will create a collective portrait of American society at a pivotal time in our history. Stressing the need for accurate census data to plan effectively, distribute funds fairly, and be represented in government, Prewitt explained to the Springfield audience that the result of participating in Census 2000 will be a better society, as well as a better census.

Senator Roseann Bentley and Annie Busch, director of the Springfield-



Dr. Kenneth Prewitt

Greene County Library, also participated in the program. Both serve on Governor Carnahan's statewide Census 2000 Complete Count Committee.

The local census office in Springfield will serve as the hub for census operations in a 19-county area. The office is expected to hire approximately 1,000 people during the height of Census 2000 activities, March-July, 1999.

Prewitt has served as the director of the Census Bureau since October 1998. Secretary of Commerce William M. Daley has called him "one of the country's most distinguished social scientists and accomplished execu-

tives." At the time of his appointment as the director of the Census Bureau, Prewitt was president of the Social Science Research Council. In addition, he had served as senior vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation and taught at the University of Chicago, Stanford University, Columbia University, Washington University, the University of Nairobi and Makerere University in Uganda.

Commenting about his appearance in Springfield, Prewitt said, "the engagement of Springfield's leadership with the census is impressive, and we anticipate that this commitment will occur across the state, leading to an accurate and complete census in 2000."

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### Missouri's nine local census offices and telephone numbers:

Blue Springs	816-220-3587
Cape Girardeau	573-332-1728
Columbia	573-817-5754
Kansas City	816-823-2971
St. Joseph	816-671-0935
St. Louis	314-539-7112
Hazelwood	314-895-4786
Sunset Hills	314-821-1971
Springfield	417-832-9635



# Census Bureau to hold user conferences in Kansas City and St. Louis

The Census Bureau will present information about the 1997 Economic Census and Census 2000 at one-day user conferences scheduled to be held in Kansas City on February 23 and St. Louis on February 24. The Census Bureau is conducting conferences in several cities across the country to help data users access and understand information being released from the 1997 Economic Census and to understand issues and topics related to the upcoming Census 2000.

The conferences will include presentations by Census Bureau personnel, followed by opportunities for questions and answers.

The location for the Kansas City user conference will be the Environmental Protection Agency Building, 901 North Fifth Street, Kansas City, Kansas; the location for the St. Louis conference will be Room 116 of the Wainwright Missouri State Office Building, 111 North 7th Street, St. Louis.

Agendas and online registration forms are available on the Census Bureau website at <http://www.census.gov/mso/www/confpage.html>. For additional information or to sign up to attend one of the sessions, contact the Census Bureau at 913-551-6711 or the Missouri State Census Data Center at 800-325-0131, ext. 10.

## Holiday light tour with GIS

The Springfield area has found a new application for the Springfield-Greene County Library's geographic information system (GIS)—an Internet light display page for the holidays. The online application, at [www.orion.org/lights](http://www.orion.org/lights), features interactive GIS maps that indicate where holiday displays, such as the Festival of Lights, can be found in Springfield and the Greene County area. Individual addresses are also included and online digital photographs are available for most of the displays. Kevin Tharp, coordinator of Springfield's community information network (ORION) and the originator of the idea, notes that the site is a handy way for people to plan light-viewing trips.

Anthony Young, GIS administrator at Springfield-Greene County Library, set up the maps for the application and updates the map as new addresses are added. "Some people might think a temporary map for the holidays is unimportant," said Young. "But in addition to being fun, what this allows us to do is show the community that we have the capability to provide short-term community mapping with continual updates—a useful tool anytime—but something that could become vital in an emergency situation." Young added, "We want to show more than just topographical, property, and aerial maps—we want to do community mapping."

Several years ago, leaders in the Springfield-Greene County area initiated a community planning process to define the vision for how they wanted their community to be in the future. The planning project, called Vision 20/20, set in place a number of initiatives that have helped determine the course of ORION. One tool the community information network uses is geographical information systems (GIS), a system of computer software and hardware, data, procedures, and personnel to manipulate, analyze and present information that is tied to a geographic location.

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For more information about the newsletter or the State Census Data Center, contact the MSCDC Coordinator, Missouri State Library, P.O. Box 387, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0387; tel: 573-526-7648; <http://www.oseda.missouri.edu/mscdc/index.html>

**Rebecca McDowell Cook**  
Secretary of State

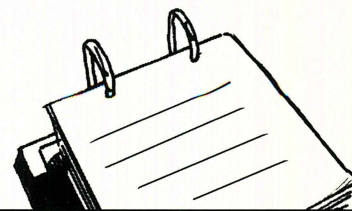
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## Mark your calendar

The Missouri State Census Data Center annual conference and pre-conference training sessions will be held July 18 and 19, 2000 at the Capitol Plaza Hotel in Jefferson City.



# 80 percent of the U.S. population live in metropolitan areas



According to a Census Bureau report, Las Vegas, Nevada/Arizona, and Laredo, Texas, were the two fastest-growing metropolitan areas in the country between 1990 and 1998. While the U.S. population as a whole grew by 8.7 percent between 1990 and 1998, the metropolitan area population increased by 9.1 percent; the non-metropolitan area population grew by 7.0 percent during the same period. In 1998, 80.1 percent of the U.S. population lived in metropolitan areas, an increase from 79.8 percent in 1990.

The United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) according to published standards that are then applied to Census Bureau data. The general concept of an MSA is a core area containing a large

population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core.

Standard definitions of metropolitan areas were first issued in 1949 by the then Bureau of the Budget (predecessor of OMB). The collective term "metropolitan area" (MA) became effective in 1990, and current definitions were adopted in 1999. Missouri has six metropolitan statistical areas: Columbia, Joplin, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and Springfield.

Although metropolitan areas were not defined as such 100 years ago, the remarkable story of the nation's continuing population shift from rural to urban is illustrated by the fact that 59.5% of the population was considered rural\* in 1900.

As patterns of change continue near the century's end, it is interesting to note that of the 10 fastest-growing metropolitan areas between 1990 and 1998, all were located in the West or in the South. The most significant increases were seen in Las Vegas, Nevada/Arizona (55.0 percent), Laredo, Texas (41.2 percent), and McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Texas (36.2 percent).

The 1990 and 1998 population estimates for metropolitan areas and their components, as well as for central cities, may be viewed on the Census Bureau's website at <http://www.census.gov>. Click "M" on the A-Z list, then "metropolitan areas."

*\*Rural was defined in 1900 as living outside a town or in a town with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants.*

## U.S. metropolitan areas with the highest population in 1998

RANK	METROPOLITAN AREA	1998 METRO AREA POPULATION	POPULATION CHANGE SINCE 1990	PERCENT POPULATION CHANGE
1	New York, New York	20,124,377	+ 558,936	+ 2.9
2	Los Angeles, California	15,781,273	+ 1,249,744	+ 8.6
3	Chicago, Illinois	8,809,846	+ 570,026	+ 6.9
4	Washington, D.C.	7,285,206	+ 558,811	+ 8.3
5	San-Francisco, California	6,816,047	+ 538,522	+ 8.6
6	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	5,988,348	+ 95,329	+ 1.6
7	Boston, Massachusetts	5,633,060	+ 177,657	+ 3.3
8	Detroit, Michigan	5,457,583	+ 270,412	+ 5.2
9	Dallas, Texas	4,802,463	+ 765,18	+ 19.0
10	Houston, Texas	4,407,579	+ 676,550	+ 18.1

## Missouri metropolitan areas and population: 1998

METROPOLITAN AREA	1998 POPULATION ESTIMATE	1990 POPULATION	POPULATION CHANGE SINCE 1990	PERCENT CHANGE
St. Louis, MO-IL	2,563,801	2,492,348	+ 71,453	+ 2.9
Kansas City, MO-KS	1,737,025	1,582,874	+ 154,151	+ 9.7
Springfield	304,863	264,346	+ 40,517	+ 15.3
Joplin	148,684	134,910	+ 13,774	+ 10.2
Columbia	129,098	112,379	+ 16,719	+ 14.9
St. Joseph	97,338	97,715	- 377	- 0.4



# 1999 *Statistical Abstract* highlights change in the 20th century

Over the past 100 years, the nation's population nearly quadrupled, the number of divorced people grew nearly a hundred fold, the number of married women in the workforce increased more than 40 times, motor vehicles moved from the novelty to necessity category, and the air we breathe became nearly 10 times more polluted. All this information and more is included in the *Statistical Abstract of the United States:1999*, recently released by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

Specifically, between 1900 and 1997-1998, the resident population in the United States grew from 76 million to 270 million; the currently divorced population jumped from fewer than 200,000 to 19.4 million; married women in the workforce increased from fewer than 800,000 to 33.9 million; gasoline-fueled vehicles climbed from 8,000 to 208 million, and nitrogen dioxide emissions soared from 2.6 million tons to 23.6 million tons.

"To date, the 20th century has to be the most dynamic in our history, and these statistics paint a picture of rapid and massive change," said Dr. Kenneth Prewitt, director of the Census Bureau. "The *Statistical Abstract* traces this century of change by the numbers, and some of the numbers are truly amazing."

Other facts noted in the 1999 *Statistical Abstract* include:

- ◆ More than 10 times as many Americans were 65 and over in 1997 (34 million) than in 1900 (3 million).
- ◆ In 1900, 60 percent of the people lived in rural areas and 40 percent lived in urban areas. In 1990, only

25 percent lived in rural areas; 75 percent lived in urban areas.

- ◆ Between 1901 and 1910, 2 million immigrants came from Italy and 50,000 from Mexico. Between 1991 and 1997, 1.8 million came from Mexico and 54,000 from Italy.
- ◆ The number of foreign-born residents in the United States grew from 10.3 million in 1900 to 25.8 million in 1997.
- ◆ The average household in 1900 had 4.8 people; in 1998, the average household had 2.6 people.
- ◆ In 1900, 11 percent of all 14- to 17-year-olds were enrolled in high school; in 1997, 93 percent were enrolled in grades 9-12.
- ◆ In 1900, approximately 95,000 people graduated from high school and 28,700 earned bachelor's degrees. In 1997, 2.7 million people received high school diplomas and 1.2 million were awarded bachelor's degrees.
- ◆ Death rates were cut in half, from 17.2 people per 1,000 population in 1900 (based on data for 10 states) to 8.6 deaths per 1,000 in 1997.
- ◆ Influenza and pneumonia killed 202 out of every 100,000 persons in 1900 (based on data for 10 states); by 1997, the rate had fallen to 33.
- ◆ There were 36 highway traffic fa-

talities in 1900 compared with 41,967 in 1997.

- ◆ The U.S. government had \$567 million in receipts in 1900. In 1999, the government took in \$1.7 trillion.
- ◆ Presidents who received the highest percentage of popular votes in the 20th century were Lyndon Johnson (61.1 percent in 1964), Franklin Roosevelt (60.8 percent in 1936), and Richard Nixon (60.7 percent in 1972).
- ◆ In 1900, there were 5.7 million farms encompassing 841 million acres; in 1998 there were 2.2 million farms covering 954 million acres (the average farm was 147 acres in 1900 and 435 acres in 1998).

*Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1999* is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (Stock No. 003-024-08841-0, \$39 for the softbound cover and 003-024-08842-8, \$46 for the hardbound) by calling 202-512-1800. It is also available from the National Technical Information Service (Stock No. PB99-965801, \$34 for the softbound cover and PB99-965301, \$41 for the hardbound) by calling 800-553-6847. Access it online at the Census Bureau's website at <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-us.html>. A CD-ROM version of the book will be available at a later date.

## U.S. population continues to grow

The Census Bureau estimates that the resident population of the United States stands at 274,024,000 as we move into the year 2000, 0.9 percent higher than New Year's Day, 1999. This figure represents an increase of 25,233,000 (10.1 percent) over the population of 248,791,000 on census day, April 1, 1990.



# Help wanted: Census 2000 jobs in Missouri

The Census Bureau needs the help of local residents in Missouri to conduct Census 2000. A large number of part-time positions are available. To remain fully staffed throughout Census 2000 operations, the bureau will continue to recruit workers, even after field work begins.

In addition to students, retirees, participants in government programs, and people who are not currently employed, the Census Bureau hopes to attract applicants who can schedule census employment around their current jobs. Applicants must be at least 18 years old (those ages 16 and 17 may qualify for positions that do not require driving, if state and local employment requirements are met). Applicants may not be currently employed as a law enforcement official, tax collector, or tax assessor, and must agree not to engage in any partisan political activity within 24 hours of performing census work. Males age 18 and over must be registered with the Selective Service.

## How to apply for a census job

To apply for a census job, call the nationwide toll-free telephone number for census employment at 888-325-7733, or call a local census office (see the list on



page one for local census offices in Missouri). Determine when and where to report for a testing and application session, then report to the test site on the given day and time. Once at the test site, complete and submit the job application form, present identification, and take the test. The job application form, which can

be downloaded and completed in advance, is also available online at <http://www.census.gov/jobs2000/www/bc170.html>.

## Taking the test

The written test (multiple choice) consists of 28 questions designed to measure the skills, abilities, and knowledge required to perform a variety of census jobs. There are five parts to the 30-minute test: reading, clerical, numerical, evaluative, and organizational skills. To receive veterans preference for hiring purposes, applicants must bring a DD-214, Armed Forces Service Record, or equivalent to the testing site for proof of qualifying service. In areas with large Spanish-speaking populations, the test may be given in Spanish.

Sample test questions, a test preparation guide, and a practice test are available online at <http://www.census.gov/jobs2000/www/test.html>.

## When will the work begin and where will workers be placed?

Most census workers will be employed from April to June 2000 and conduct follow-up enumeration for households where census questionnaires were not returned. Workers will receive a competitive hourly wage (based on the geographic area). They will be paid to attend training and reimbursed for mileage costs.

Whenever possible, the Census Bureau is striving to place workers in the neighborhoods where they live. The goal is to hire a representative work force that is reflective of the community.

For more information about census jobs in your area, call toll-free 888-325-7733.

## Promote Census 2000 with the help of online resources

In an effort to make Census 2000 easy to promote within local communities, the Census Bureau has provided a variety of materials and information on its Census 2000 website at <http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/2khome.htm>. In addition to drop-in articles that cover topics such as the history of the census, confidentiality, how people use the census, and new technology associated with Census 2000, the site includes:

- ✓ the Census 2000 logo
- ✓ taglines in 14 languages
- ✓ the Census Bureau's plan for advertising and promotion
- ✓ online toolkit for advertising and promotion
- ✓ information about job recruitment
- ✓ contact information for local census offices
- ✓ news releases
- ✓ fact sheets (some available in English, Spanish, and Chinese)
- ✓ copies of the Census 2000 questionnaires (both long and short forms)
- ✓ information about the content of the questionnaire
- ✓ frequently asked questions
- ✓ materials from the Census in Schools Program
- ✓ partnership information
- ✓ feedback from the Census 2000 dress rehearsal
- ✓ a countdown to census day



# School enrollment figures reflect Hispanic growth in Missouri

An exciting change in Missouri demographics since the 1990 census has been the growth of the Hispanic population, bringing new business owners, workers, and consumers to our state. A report prepared by the Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis at the University of Missouri, *Minority Public School Enrollment Trends in Missouri*, uses data

from the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to present the most recent trends in school enrollment.

The report indicates that McDonald County, the southwestern-most county in the state, was the county with the highest percentage of Hispanic students enrolled in public schools in

1999. Enrollment of Hispanic students in McDonald County has grown from seven students in 1990 to 411 in 1999.

Enrollment data for all Missouri counties for the years 1990 through 1999 are available online at [http://www.oseda.missouri.edu/counties/minority\\_enrollment/](http://www.oseda.missouri.edu/counties/minority_enrollment/).

## Counties with the highest percentage of Hispanic students enrolled in public school in 1999

MISSOURI COUNTY	HISPANIC	WHITE	AFRICAN AMERICAN	ASIAN	TOTAL ENROLLMENT	PERCENT HISPANIC	PERCENT WHITE	PERCENT AFRICAN AM.	PRCT. ASIAN
McDonald	411	2,927	1	2	3,391	12.1	86.3	0	0.1
Sullivan	110	985	2	1	1,098	10	89.7	0.2	0.1
Barry	381	6,009	8	25	6,464	5.9	93	0.1	0.4
Jackson	4,791	60,286	37,960	1,710	105,101	4.6	57.4	36.1	1.6
Pulaski	367	6,188	1,290	250	8,134	4.5	76.1	15.9	3.1
Saline	165	3,387	332	25	3,915	4.2	86.5	8.5	0.6
Moniteau	77	2,339	10	6	2,435	3.2	96.1	0.4	0.2
Pettis	200	5,677	327	32	6,245	3.2	90.9	5.2	0.5
Jasper	546	16,344	395	108	17,626	3.1	92.7	2.2	0.6
Dunklin	178	4,867	950	9	6,006	3	81	15.8	0.1

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Division of Core Data.

## Five big reasons you should fill out a census form

### Help yourself and your family

Individual census records are held confidential for 72 years, but you can request a certificate from past censuses to use as proof to establish age, residence, or relationship to another person. The certificate can provide information that could help you qualify for a pension, establish citizenship, or obtain an inheritance. In 2072, your great-grandchildren may want to use census information to research family history.

### Help your community thrive

Does your neighborhood have traffic congestion, elderly people living alone, overcrowded schools, or drainage and sewage problems? Census numbers can help your communi-

ty provide public improvement for you and your neighborhood. Census data provide the supporting evidence for grant applications which may bring federal, state, and/or private assistance for daycare centers, senior nutrition sites, job training programs, building projects, urban renewal, and many other local projects.

### Get help in times of need

Many 911 emergency systems are based on maps developed for the last census. Census information helps health providers predict the spread of disease through communities by knowing the number of children or elderly people. When floods, tornadoes, or disasters strike, the census numbers let rescuers know how many people within a radius area will need help.

### Make government work for you

Census data are used to determine representation in the U.S. House of Representatives and state legislatures. In addition, census information demonstrates to local, state, and federal decisions-makers that need exists and programs should be funded.

### Reap the benefits from effective planning

Accurate census numbers are needed in order for service providers, non-profit organizations, businesses, and other entities to plan effectively. This often results in personal benefits such as expanded services and job opportunities.

*Adapted from: "Five Big Reasons Why You Should Fill Out Your Census Form," (D-3236) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.*





## News Briefs

### **Boundaries as of January 1, 2000 will be the basis for census tabulations**

The Census Bureau's Boundary Annexation Survey (BAS) is an annual program to determine the correct name, political description, and legal boundary of counties, minor civil divisions (townships), incorporated places (towns), and other legally-defined entities, such as American Indian reservations. In Missouri, BAS 2000 maps are being mailed to all local governments in December 1999. Even governments with no changes should respond. The Census Bureau plans to ship boundary validation maps to every local government during the late spring or early summer of 2000 to provide a last opportunity to ensure that boundaries are correct for Census 2000. The Census Bureau will tabulate Census 2000 data for boundaries as of January 1, 2000.

The following materials will be supplied to Boundary and Annexation Survey respondents:

- ◆ Census Bureau maps
- ◆ Census Bureau forms
- ◆ Procedures about how to complete the survey
- ◆ Pencils and postage-free return envelopes and labels

For the 2000 Boundary and Annexation Survey, the Census Bureau mailout will start earlier because the Census Bureau must receive responses by March 1, 2000. For entities with house number-street name addresses (e.g., 101 Main Street), the survey includes a request for the last address inside the government where a street

crosses the boundary. This information will assist the Census Bureau in correctly tabulating the data for each governmental unit from Census 2000.

After the 2000 survey, the Census Bureau will send each local government or highest elected or appointed official or tribal council for each tribal nation a boundary validation map of their jurisdiction for their review. This map will show the boundary information the Census Bureau will use for the tabulation of Census 2000 data and gives each government an opportunity to review Census Bureau information one last time before the tabulation of Census 2000 data.

Information about the Boundary and Annexation Survey is available online at <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/bas/bashome.html>. For additional information, contact Dorothy Stroz at (301) 457-1099, or [d.stroz@geo.census.gov](mailto:d.stroz@geo.census.gov).

### **Building a census one "block" at a time**

The Census Bureau will be using two sets of block numbers in Census 2000, one for collection and one for tabulation. The purpose is twofold: 1) so blocks can be renumbered to reflect new features that may be discovered during enumeration activities, and 2) to eliminate situations that resulted in the creation of "sliver" census tracts for the 1990 census.

Because census blocks provide a statistical framework for a variety of federal, state, and local programs such as transportation planning or providing rural services, persons served by these programs will benefit as well.

The Census Bureau will create census block comparability files for participants in Census Bureau programs and for data users. The following comparability files will be prepared to meet these needs:

- ◆ 1990 tabulation census block to

Census 2000 collection block

- ◆ Census 2000 collection block to Census 2000 tabulation block
- ◆ 1990 Census tabulation block to Census 2000 tabulation block

### **Help available for filling out the Census 2000 form**

Questionnaire assistance centers will be set up all across the country to assist persons who may have questions about completing the Census 2000 questionnaire, need special language assistance, have literacy needs, have questions about the census, or did not receive a questionnaire.

Language assistance guides in 37 languages and a large-print English guide will be available at all questionnaire assistance centers. Questionnaire assistance centers are scheduled to open on March 8 and operate through April 10, 2000. The centers will operate during varied hours, including evenings and weekends.

Contact the Kansas City Regional Office of the Census Bureau at 888-325-7733 or the Missouri State Census Data Center at 800-325-0131, ext. 10, to suggest location sites for Questionnaire Assistance Centers in your community.



### **Business and Industry Development Center meeting**

The Business and Industry Development Center annual meeting will be held at the Capitol Plaza Hotel in Jefferson City on February 7-10. Informational sessions on February 9 and 10 will include census and demographic information on the Web, international trade programs, ethical issues, measuring business performance, and developing computer-based training.

For additional information or to request a registration form, contact Diane Sapp at 573-884-2594.



## Missouri Census Update



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# "You Count" campaign aimed at full count in Census 2000

Secretary of State Bekki Cook has announced a special "You Count" campaign aimed at making sure hard-to-count Missourians are included in Census 2000.

Cook, who is chair of the Missouri Complete Count Committee, said her committee, local complete count committees, and census staff want to build partnerships with all individuals and organizations in the state that work with citizens who have traditionally not been counted, such as the poor and the homeless. In 1990, an estimated 32,000 Missourians were not counted, resulting in the loss of more than \$20 million annually in federal funds allocated on the basis of census information.

"The only way to make sure we have an accurate count is to form partnerships with the grassroots organizations that are already working in Missouri and have the confidence of citizens we are trying to reach," said Cook.

Another component of the "You Count" effort is to make sure that im-

migrants residing in the state are counted, and that individuals with disabilities or low literacy know where they can go for assistance in filling out census forms.

Cook has been working with Rev. Larry Rice, director of the New Life Evangelistic Center. The center operates shelters and free stores and the Here's Help radio and television network across the state. Cook and Rice hope to reach hard-to-count citizens so they understand the importance of the census.

"As we have traveled around the state talking about 'You Count,' we have increased awareness about the importance of a full count," said Cook. "We simply cannot afford to have another undercount in next year's Census. The services that can be provided by accessing Missouri's full share of funding are too important to miss for another decade."

Cook said it is ironic that the citizens who often go uncounted are the ones who stand to benefit the most from additional funds that would be avail-

able with a complete count.

"You Count" programs will be promoted in Kansas City, Springfield, Columbia, St. Louis, the Bootheel, and other areas where there is the potential for an undercount.

Cook stresses the importance of getting all citizens involved in the census so they understand how they can make a difference and make government work for them.

